greats arrived at the mansion of M. de Castellanne by half-past nine o'clock. Conia you believe it "the doors of the hotel were shut, the gas was not yet tighted up, and the servants were scarcely at their position at the door. One of the insuités inquired if the Count was not at home—if he was not to give a dramatic sourée that evening? "Yes, sir, answered the servant, "but my lord and my lady have gone to the lalian theatre, and the sourée will only begin when they will return." This was done as it was said, and when Mr. and Madame de Castellane returned from the performance of "L'Elisir D'Amore," they found their saidon invaded by guests, who paid them the appropriate honors. Two plays were performed on that occasion by the comedians of the Theatre Francais. The first was "Le Caprice," a charming proverb, written with much elegance and wit; and the second was entitled "Les Methamorphose de L'Amour," by Madame Augustine Brohan, the talented actress of the Theatre Francais. This had never before been performed, and it was received with much applause. It would be useless to say that this party of M. de Castellanne afforded much pleasure to all those who had been fortunate enough to be numbered among the ismites.

The last ball given at the Elysee, offered, also, a very brilliant sight. Never have I met more guests in a palace, and I was told that the invitations distributed for the occasion amounted to four thousand. A sort of stiffness was generally remarked during the sourée, and the President himself, though he did all in his power to appear gay and merry, was unable to conceal from the eyes of all observers his political agitation. Louis Napeleon retired at half-past twelve o'clock. All the officers off the capital and of the bankieus, I think, had taken rendezvous at the Elysée; and all the members of the diplomatic bodies of the foreign powers were also present, for it had been whispered that this was the last ball to be given at the Elysée. Fortunately this is not the case, for although Louis Napoleon ha

of many other journalists much more competent of judging, the wors: thing ever invented by him. M. Eugene Sue, I fear, is on the brink of a decline.

Apropos of the Stècle, its publisher, M. Perrée, who died on the 16th inst., was buried on the 18th, and his funeral was attended by a great number of celebrities in literature, belles lettres, or gens du monde. The speeches which were delivered over his grave were really admirable. More than three thousand ourriers followed the hearse, and the crowd was so large, that rumor was floating about town that barricades had been undertaken in the neighborhood of the Portes St. Denis and St. Martia.

With the news of the accident to the American steamship Atlantic on her way to New York, we have also received, in Paris, several other reports relative to American ships. The English ship Lilla, from New York, went ashore on the 21st inst., on the banks of the mouth of the river Rhone, called Tienes, in the Mediterranean sea—and the George Washington, from Russia to Boston, was sunk in the 50th deg longitude and 42d of latitude, in the Atlantic, on the 8th inst. Her crew, composed of eight men, were rescued by the American ship Mortumer Lavingston, from Mobile, by which they were all put ashore at the port of Havre.

The report of the cruise of the U. S. man-of-war Preble, pholished in the French papers, has occasioned a claim to be directed against Capt. Glynn by our savants and hydrographers. A. M. Vincendon Dumoulin asserts that the island which Capt. G. says was never marked on any map, was on the marine charts of 1833, under the name of Bungelow island, and in those of 1815, under the name of Ou-Sima island. It was first discovered by M. Dela Roche Poncier, during the cruise of the French Admiral Cecille, from 1844 to 1846.

The three robbers of Madame de Caumont Laforce, who embarked on board of the packet Samuel M. Fox, under the care of Mr. Hays, of the independent police of New York, have arrived at Havre. I have seen the able police officer of the Empire City, who

trouble on board with the fine rascals he was returning to the coarts of France. Mr. Hays has not only been well received by Mme. de Caumont Laforce, who desired him to accept a present for all his care, but also by M. Carlier, the Prefect of his care, but also by M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police of Paris, who gave him a cicerone belonging to the Hotel de la Rue de Jerusalem, through the able services of whom he was able to visit all the public institutions of our capital, and also all the secrets of our police. No doubt that the study made by Mr. Hays of these important rules of the Parisian reusse, will be of great service to his own country, if adapted to the manners and habits of New York.

A very curious exhibition was made, a few days ago, of several magnificent coffine, ordered by the negro king, of the western shores of Africa. One among them is destined for the King of Dahonney, and will cost twenty thousand francs. One of the peculiarities of this coffin is, that on the two sides of the place for the head, there are two liquor castors with three glasses and decanters. A mattress of red satin is laid inside, and the outside of this edd coffin is covered with ornaments of carved wood and bronze. The whole is secured on four hons, made of metal.

A letter, just received from Marseilles, announces that a large invoice of wool, from Asia and Turkey, has just been made to the United States. This bit of news may, perhaps, be interceting to the traders of your country.

The theatrical news is quite dull. There are few novelines worth mentioning. At the Grand Opera, the new ballet, by Theophile Gauthier; entitled, "Paquerette," has been performed, and created an immense sensation. The scenery and costumes are excellent, and the dances are supervised and directed by the bewitching Cerito, and her husband, St. Leon. The tout casmble is capital. Arother dansense, Mile. Leona, has just been engaged.

At the Italian Opera House, Mme. Caroline A very curious exhibition was made, a few days

her number donseuse, Mine. Caroline been engaged.

At the Italian Opera House, Mme. Caroline her second début in the beautiful At the Italian Opera House, Mme. Caroline Duprez has made her second début in the beautiful opera L'elisir d'Amore, and added a new jewel to the crown she had already won. This young lady sings like a soprano who has been ten years on the stage, with great ease and daring, and her style is

stage, with great case and daring, and her style is irreproachable.

At the Theatre Francais, Mone. Madeline Brohan has made her second debut in comedy of the old regime. She appeared in two plays of Mariaux's and performed to the admiration of all those present. Mdle. Rachel has renewed her engagement at this theatre; the Queen of Tragedy will remain in Paris. Allow me to say, also, that I think that the French language is not encounter. think that the French language is not enough ap-precisted in the United States to understand the beauties of Racine and Corneille. Thus Rachel would have been but an object of curiosity, and not

beauties of Racine and Corneille. Thus Rachel would have been but an object of curiosity, and not of admiration.

At the Comic Opera House, the reprise of Les Sorcherons, one of the prettiest works of Grisar, has been successful. Malle. Lepore, who took the part of Mme. de Bryane, formerly sung by Mme. Durcier, was received with much enthusiasm. This opera and the novelty of the "Queen of Spades" will have a long run.

The Theatre des Varietés has produced a vaudeville, is two acts, called "Le Chevalier de Pessenes," by Mr. Lawrencin, which met with the approbation of the public. Mme. Delorme, the star of that theatre, appeared in it in the attire of a cheowinger, and read her part with much talent. At the Gymnase, the short act, by Mr. Bayard, "Tout vient a point a qui eatl attendre," is a very elegant proverb, in which Mme. A. Luttser performed a capital per.

At the Ambigii Comique, the drama of the "Mystere" is all the go; "and, nevertheless, the managers are rehearsing a new play, borrowed from Eugene Sue's novel, entitled Bruyère," a well anown character in the romance of "Martin the Foundling." "Clandio" is nightly received.

from Eugene Sue's novel, entitled "Bruyere," a well known character in the romance of "Martin the Founding."

George Sand's "Claudio" is nightly received with shouts and enthusiastic plaudits. This play may be called the "prize" of the year.

I cannot close this long letter without mentioning the splendid exhibition now being given in Paris, at the Boulevard du Temple. This menagerie contains the most splendid animals ever shown in Europe, and the man who plays with them, a fa Van Amburg, is the most daring individual ever seen. It makes one really shudder to see him amids: those wild beasts, like Daniel in the lion's

den These animals are engaged at the Theatre des Varietés to give some performances.

A new sort of amusement is about being introduced in Paris, in the shape of cock fighting, and, I dare say, it will take well. The first performance will take place on Saturday next, at the Cassino des Arts.

Let me announce, also, that Mr. Godart, the daring aeronaut, is still giving exhibitions in the provinces, despite the winter season. He was lately at Evreux, and made a very successful journey in the air His next ascension, which was to take place on Sunday last, was to be made on a sheep's back. This is a good precaution, for, in case Mr. Godart should arrive in a place where no supper would be ready for him, he will have his sheep to make mutton chops with. B. H. R.

AWRIGANS IN PARIS.

C. N Pesming New York,
J. S. Miller and lady, Detroit.

J. D. Green. Cambridge,
W. Birney, Cincinnati,
E. E. Wilson, Philadelphia, Louis Comtessee, Perry, L. Murray Perkins, Rahvang, Comtessee, Perry, L. Murray Perkins, Rahvang, Composition, Comtessee, Perry, L. Murray Perkins, Rahvang, Composition, Compos

The World's Fair—The Crystal Palace—The Reception of Geods.

From the Loudon Times, Jan 30.]

A fortnight has elapsed since our last notice of the Crystal Palace, and, though in that space of time the progress which has been made does not strike the eye so much as during the earlier stages of construction, it is not the less real. The first efforts of the contractors were necessarily directed to the task of covering and closing in the ground to be occupied; their next business was to complete the details and give a finished effect to the whole. To a spectator the former part of the process the most striking, from was the marvellous rapidity with which the vast fabric grew. The portion of the work now in hand affects the senses less strongly, because minor points are swallowed up in the impressions of immensity, lightness, and regularity of proportion, which the building conveys. The novelty of the conception has aiready in a great measure, been realized, and in presence of that the final details of execution are of comparatively little interest. In a very few days the building will be so far completed as to be ready for the reception of goods. By the end of the week it will have been enurely glazed in, and the flooring of the ground area and galleries, as far as it has been ordered, will have been laid. The great central avenue will not be boarded over a present, in order to facilitate the transit of heavy articles intended for exhibition. The only part of the building where any considerable amount of work in glazing and flooring now remains to be done is the northeast corner. Here, therefore, at present the hands are chiefly employed. Other operations are being carried on simultaneously. The bases and tops of the columns are being capped, so as to give them a more finished effect. The external decorations have been commenced, especially at the souf so the surface of the building will not be done in the northeast of the building will not be done in the surface of the surface of the colors of the surface of the

condemnation of it was so general as to be almost unanimous, and the commissioners at their first meeting, held within the building, pressed Mr. Jones hard to modify his plan. We were even informed by one of the secretaries that they had decided that a considerable modification should take place; that the amount of blue and white should be increased, the former being intensified in shade, and that the yellow and red should be reduced, a lighter red being used. The changes thus contemplated we at the time approved, and we still adhere to that opinion. But it appears that we have been misled as to the decision of the commissioners, and that in point of fact, Mr. Owen Jones has been left to carry out his original plan with two very slight alterations. The first of these is that the ridges of the roof are to be marked out by blue lines instead of red; the second, that the sashbars are to be painted white instead of yellow. When a man of Mr. Jones's eminence as a decorator is intrusted with a work of this kind, it is only fair that he should be allowed, both by the public who criticize and by the commissioners who employ him, considerable license in the execution of his designs. It is also, on the other hand, but reasonable that he should not perversely adhere to his own precenceived ideas of a certain decorative style to be adopted, when both the commissioners and the public have urged on him the propriety of some modifications. The effect of the small portion of painting already executed is not so unfavorable as from the experimental specimen might be anticipated. This is due partly to the position in which that specimen was executed, and partly to an improvement in the tone of the colors used, the blue especially being more positive. We still, however, cannot divest ourselves of the idea that the style of decoration, believe that it to him whether an opinion on the subject an opportunity of judging for themselves. It is the aggregate of individual tastes concurring with it which alone gives weight to public criti ed in the erection of a building suited to receiv the choicest spenimens of the world's industry, we did not do full justice to it in the style of embel

the choicest spenimens of the world's industry, if we did not do full justice to it in the style of embellishment.

Turning to other points of the building, we have to notice that an additional pillar has been placed close behind each of the four corner pillars at the points of intersection of the nave and transept. They answer a double purpose, for they strengthen the building at its centre, where the strain is of course greatest, and they add considerably to the architectural effect. The columns originally placed there, though of the same apparent size externally as the rest, are in reality much stronger, so that the addition was not considered requisite by the contractors, though it certainly pleases the eye. The pipes for the supply of the fountain in the centre of the transept are being laid, and the intention is, that water should be introduced in mains all round the building and scross it at two points. This leads to the subject of insurance, with reference to which some curious facts have come to our knowledge. The principal insurance companies of the metropolis have come to the conclusion that the Crystal Palace is a very combustible edifice, upon the insurance of which a high premium must be paid. The calico covering in which it is to be wrapped—the proximity of the fixed steamengine for the machinery—the proposed plan of lighting the interior by lamps fixed in the external wall—all these matters have impressed the companies with such a sense of danger that they refuse to insure at a lower rate than 21s. per cent for nine months, with a premium at the rate of about £2,000 per announ tor the building, and with proportionate

rates on the enormous amount of valuable property collected within it, the Great Exhibition of 1851 will prove a profitable concern for these companies. France alone wishes to insure £300,000 worth of goods for the occasion. There can be little reason for apprehending a fire in the Crystal Palace, if the most ordinary precautions are taken; and, even if it did unfortunately occur, the open character of the building presents the greatest facilities for its immediate extinction. When the building was first announced, the question of water was supposed to present a far greater difficulty than fire. Any coadensation, it was explained, that might take place on the internal surface of the glass roof would be caught and carried off by the peculiar formation of the Paxton gutters. This is found practically to be the case; and even after nights during which not a drop of rain has fallen there is an astonishing flow from the drains. In this manner the internor of the building acts like a still, and is every day becoming dryer and dryer. The change of a dap from the iron beams in summer is thus proportionally diminished. If such did take place it would be a serious nuisance, for there exists no means for obviating it. Amidst other changes which have been decided on since our last notice, there is one which we are sure will give unalloyed satisfaction to all persons of tastic. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests had undertaken to enclose the building with railing; and, in failment of that promise, they proceeded, with a simplicity worthy of ancient Spartans, to place plan iron rosts in the ground, which they connect together with a single rod of the same material will of the Athibitish protection to the extraction of the transpart of the product of the reception of goods intended for exhibition, the Executive Cummittee, having taken possession of their offices within the protection to the extraction of their offices within the protection to the extraction of their offices within the protection, and selection, and will o

The Search for Str John Franklin.

Despatches have been received at the Admiralty from Captain Kellett, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship Herald, dated at sea, the 14th of October, 1850, on his return from Behring's Straits. The Herald had communicated with her Majesty's ship Plover, on the 10th of July, at Chamisso Island, where the Plover had pessed the preceding winter. The two ships proceeded to the northward until they sighted the pack ice, when the Herald returned to Cape Lisburne, in quest of Captain Collinson's expedition, and on the 31st fell in with Her Majesty's ship Investigator, which had made a surprisingly short passage of twenty-six days from the Saudwich Islands. The Herald remained cruising off Cape Lisburne, and again fell in with the Plover, on the 13th of August, on her return from Point Barrow, Commander Moore having coasted in his boats, and minutely examined the several inlets as far as that point from ley Cape, without gaining any intelligence of the missing expedition. Commander Moore and his boat's crew suffered severely from exposure to cold. Captain Kellett, having fully victualled the Plover, ordered her to winter in Grantley Harbor, (her former anchorage at Chamisso Island not being considered safe), and then returned to the southward, on his way to England.

Despatches have also been received from Captain Collinson, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship Enterprise, and Commander McClure, of Her Majesty's ship Investigator, from which the following are ex-

and Commander McClure, of Her Majesty's ship investigator, from which the following are extracts:—

In the ensuing spring, as soon as it is practicable for travelling parties to start. I should despatch as many as the state of the crew will admit of, in different directions, each being provided with forty days' provisions, with directions to examine minutely all bays, inlets, and islands towards the northeast, ascending occasionally, some of the highest points of land, so at the enabled to obtain extended views, being particularly cautious in their advance to observe any indication of a break-up in the lose, so that their return to the ship may be affected without hazard, even before the expenditure of their provisions would otherwise render it necessary.

Supposing the parties to have returned without obtaining any clue of the absent ships, and the vessel liberated about the last of August, my object would then be to push on towards Wellington Inlet, assuming that that channel communicates with the Polar Sea, and search both its shores juniess, in so doing, some incleation should be met wish to show that parties from any of Captain Austin's vessels had previously done so, when I should return, and endeavour to penetrate in the direction of Jones's Sound carefully examining every place that was practicable. Sir. should our efforts to reach this point be successful, and in the route no traces are discernible of the long missing expedition. I should not then be enabled longer to divest myself of the leelings, painful as it must be to arrive at such a conclusion, that all human ald would then be perfectly unavailing; and, therefore, under such a conviction. I would think it my duty, if possible, to return to England, or, at all events, eades your to reach some port that would insure that object upon the foliowing year.

In the event of this being our last communication, I

some port that would insure that object upon the following year.

In the event of this being our last communication, I
would request you to assure their lordships that no
apprehension whatever need be entertained of our
safety until the autumn of 1854, as we have on board
three years of all species of provision, commencing
from the lat of September proximo, which, without
much deprivation may be made to extend a period of
four years, as moreover, whatever is skilled by hunting parties. I intend to issue in lieu of the usual rations, which will still further protract our resources.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the good effects of the fruit and vegetables (a large quantity of
which we took on board at Oahou) are very perceptible in the increased vigor of the men, who, at this moment, are in as excellent condition as it is possible to
desire, and evince a spirit of confidence and cheerfulness of disposition which are beyond all appreciation,

The Steamship Ba'tle.

The Steamship Baltie.

THE WESTERN PASSAGE OF THE BALTIC.

The following letter respecting the outward passage of the American steamship Baltic, has been addressed by Captain Comstock, her communder, to Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.:—

Gentlemen—Your inquiries with regard to the late western passage of the Baltic I am happy to reply to, inasmuch as I am satisfied that no ship could have acquitted berself better inja gale of wind, asidom equalled either for duration or prolence, it having lasted the entire passage, between the Rock Light, at the entrance of this port, and Cape Race, the southeast point of Newfoundland, during which time no accident occurred, nor were the engines stopped for a moment.

moment.
When within 350 miles of New York, the coals (from

When within 350 miles of New York, the coals (from a circumstance which cannot again occur) were so far exhausted, that I deemed it prudent to call at Boston for a supply, but was prevented from entering that port by a heavy north east gale of wind and snow storm, when I bore up for the harbor of Princetown, a piace much frequented by our coasters, where I knew coals could be obtained, and which we went into on the thirteenth day out.

The harbor was well known to me as having a soft mud bottom, and there I came to an anchor. The ship being then light, we were in perfect safety, and as free from danger or injury as if we had been in the port of New York. It is not, therefore, true, as stated here, that the ship was on shore, neither is it true that we were short of either provisions or water. Our table was well serred, every day of our passage, with abundance to spare.

In forty hours after arriving at this place, we started sgain for New York, having taken 260 tons of coal on board; where we arrived on the morning of the lat January, and in sixty hours afterwards were again ready for another rayage to Liverpool.

By reference to the log you will perceive, that on no day did the ship make less than 100 miles, and that against an extraordinary gale, amounting almost to a hurricane, with a sea I never saw equalied. We were seven days in New York, and arrived off this port at your o'clock on Sunday morning, and got into the Mer-

sey at nine o'clock, after a run of ten days and ten sey at nine o'clock, after a run of ten days and ten hours.

I have now been in port four days, and am quite ready for sea. so far as the ship and all her equipments are concerned. I only wait for cargo to go on our appointed day, the 8th of February.

Has the ship received any injury in her machinery, hull or rigging. I could not have left in seven days after my arrival out, and have reached here on the 19th instant.

I have written you these particulars from the fact of so many untrue reports having been made, calculated to injure the reputation of the ship. Respectfully yours.

(Signard) JUB. J. COMBTOUK.

Mesers. Browne Shipley, & Co.

THE EASTERN PASSAGE,

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan 21]

The steamer Baltic, Captain Comstock, reached the Mersey on Sunday norsing last. She cleared from her wherf at New York on the 8th instant, about a quarter past twelve at noon, and wrived off

from her wharf at New York on the 8th instant, about a quarter past twelve at noon, and strived off the north-west lightship on Sunday morning, at half past four o'clock, and, after a detention off the bar, from the state of the tide, steamed past the rock lighthouse precisely at 945 A. M., completing her run, from port to port, deducting difference of time and detention off the harbor, in exactly 10 days, 12 hours, and 53 minutes.

The Papai States.
INTENDED ABDICATION OF THE POPE THE PROBABLE
CREATION OF THREE CARDINALS FOR THE UNITED

The following letter, dated January 18, is from the Roman correspondence of the London Funes.—

"You may freember that, in my corresponence with the prescription of the Papers was rate, in my corresponence with the prescription of the Papers was rate, in my corresponding to the Papers of Rome was undecided, and the restoration of the Papers was rate, in more than once had notified and another the most secret thoughts of the Pope, and who more han once had received his confidence on the control of the papers of the papers of the confidence on the control of the papers of the papers of the confidence of the control of the papers of the papers of the papers of the confidence of the confidence of the papers of

An imperial ukase attempts to deal with an evil which has for years been increasing in Russia—the tendency of the nobility, and indeed of all classes, to contract debts without regard to their means of payment, to indulge the national taste for display and magnificence. The process to which their creditors are compelled to resort to obtain payment is tedious and intricate, and frequently wilfully delayed by the officials to such a degree that it is nothing rare for the creditors to waste a whole life in endeavoring to recover their property. The present ukase, addressed to the Minister of Justice, directs him to expedite these proceedings, and compel the officials to act against all debtors, without distinction of rank or class, with the utmost strictness of the law. In consequence of the order, several persons of distinction have been recently arrested.

From the lat of January (old style) the frontier between Poland and Russia ceased to exist, and the empire of the Czar now extends without any barrier to the frontier of Germany on the side of Prussia. But along the whole of this line the customs guard is kept up with excessive vigilance. At the distance of every eighth of a German mile there is a military station, where a guard is kept always under arms. By night there is a watch fire by each station; sentinels are sontinually walking from one station to the officer in charge, and return. Patrols of cavalry along the same line keep up a

supervision over the sentinels. The latter, if they permit any person to cross the frontier on their beat, are liable to be flogged; all persons not answering their challenge are tired on. In the late snow, footprints were followed by the guard just as hunters trace wild anima's, and every sentry across whose beat such a trace was found, received fifty blows of the stick, unless he had given the alarm, or fired on the trespasser.

Switzerland.

Advices from Berne, of the 21st instant, inform us of an insurrection which has broken out at Interlachen. A band of insurgents attacked the government house on the 20th instant; they were opposed by the troops, and an engagement ensued, in which the rioters were repulsed. The Stadtholder, Dr. Muller, was seriously wounded. Interlachen and the neighboring passes have been occupied by the Bernese troops.

Accounts from Berne of the 22d, state that it having been reported that the troops inarched against the insurgents of St. Imier had thrown up the butts of their muskets and joined them, the so-cialists inhabiting the mountains adjoining laterlachen descended in arms, and entered that town without resistance. The authorities have sought refuge in the castle; the revolters laid seige to it, but were repulsed. The governor was dangerously wounded in the leg. The conservatives of the neighboring districts, on hearing of what had occurred, repaired to Interlachen in considerable force, and drove the socialists out of the plain.

Other letters from Berne, of the same date, state that these events had greatly complicated the state of stfairs in that city. The conservatives met at two o'clock on that day, at the riding school, and resolved to reorganise free corps for the defence of the government. That appeal to arms would, it was feared, produce reprisals on the part of the socialists, who were expected to hold a meeting for the purpose of concerting measures, either on the 23d or 24th inst. If the battle should take place, it will be a serious one, and may extend all over the confederation. It was, however,

take place, it will be a serious one, and may ex-tend all over the confederation. It was, however, still heped that it would be prevented by the troops now marching towards the Oberland, and those about to be raised in the vicinity of Berne.

The Brazilian Recruiting on the Continent.

A Brazilian agent, said to be a general, has been in Berlin, endeavoring to enlist men on behalf of his government to serve on the south frontiers of that empire against the wild Guachos, under the command of Oribe, and probably Rosas himself. The officer applied for an interview with M. you Manteufiel on the subject, but the President of the ministry refused to see him. He then called a meeting to explain the object of his mission to all who chose to attend; but it was dissolved by the police. Similar attempts have been made in France and Belgium, but with little result. The soldiers who are being dismissed from the Holstein army have also had offers made them to eater the Brazilian service, but the German journals warn them against accepting any of the offers, as the terms of the engagement are anything but clear and precise. The Hamburg police has given notice that it will not permit the enlistment there. The Cologne Gazette has examined the terms and prospects held out as inducements, and recommends all Germans to be very cautious in accepting them if states that the military profession is held in very little respect in Brazil, and recalls the treatment experienced by the German officers of Don Pedro, who were all abruptly dismissed after the removal of that Prince. Those who enter are advised to stipulate that they shall receive their pay in coin, for Brazilian paper only represents in cash a fourth of its nominal worth. Any promises of grants of land are to be declined on the south and west quarters neither life or property is safe, and forest land is of no value. In 1837 a similar attempt was made in Hemburg, and 500 young men who accepted the terms, the agent obtaining £1 per head for enlisting them, perished miserably.

The OREAT will, Case of thewless and keet, and

Romance in Ireland.

Items in the interest in the land.

The oreast will case of thewles and kelly, in Dublin.

[From the Liverpool Journal, Jan 18.]

Truth is strasger than fiction; and the reports of the proceedings at police-courts, and in courts of law, are frequently more touching, eingular, and novel than marratives in professional works of fiction. Judge Crampton, in the Court of Delegates in Dublin, on Saturday, told a tale of evenful history—clearing up a mystery that had for years puzzled and misled judges and juries. The summary is told as follows, and gives a key to a longer narrative:—

The very protracted and important cause of Thewles v. Ke ly was brought to an issue on Saturday last, in the Court of Delegates, when an unanimous judgment was given in favor of the appellant. Miss Thewles The case arose out of the will of the late Mr Edmund Kelly. Galway solicitor and land-agent, who had accumulated an enormous fortune in real and personal property to the amount of £3.000 a year in landed estates, and £250.000 in the funds, which was left by the disputed will to the respondent, who, it is alleges, was married to him. On the part of the appellants, it was contended that the will was the result of undue influence, and the delegates were unanimous in annualling that instrument. Heretofore, in this long litting the case, the decisions had all been in favor of Mrs. Kelly, who had meantime made arrangements for lending £200.000 to the directors of the Midland Great Western Hallway, charged as a mortgage on the new vious sult between Mrs. Kelly and the heir at law for the freshold property, which was abandoned in consequence of an arrangement; and then the next of kin, Miss Thewles, instituted a suit for the invalidation of the will.

Miss Thewles, instituted a suit for the invalidation of the will.

Judge Crampton, in giving judgment, said, the case came before him by way of appeal from a sentence of the Prerogative Court, dated the 2d of February, 1860, and establishing an instrument dated the 21st of April, 1838, as the last will and testament of Edmund Kelly, formerly of Merion square, in the city of Dublin, de-ceased. Mr. Kelly died on the 27th of February, 1845, leaving the respondent, Mary Kelly, his widow, but no legitimate issue. Mr. Kelly, at the time of his but no legitimate issue. Mr. Kully, at the time of his death, was possessed.

death, was possessed as small estate, worth about £3,000 ayear, and personate at £250,000. The first trument in question devised a small estate, worth about £1,000 ayear, to a near kinsman of the deceased Kelly, and all the rest of his ensumous property to Mrs. Kelly, the sole enceutrix named therein. Miss Kilizabeth Thewies, the first courin, and sole next of his of the deceased, entered a caveat against probate of it. The kins of the deceased and impreshed the will in question on the general grounds of incompetency on the part of the deceased, and impreshed the will in question on the general grounds of incompetency on the part of the deceased, and that the instrument was obtained by fraud and undue influence. The deceased Edmund Kelly, was born in 1760, of a highly respectable family, in his native county, and inherited a small estate from his father. He was brought up as an attorney, and interested a small estate from his father. He was brought up as an attorney and caped of the business. The second of the seco

when first he became acquainted with her the court had no exact intimation, but it must have been served to the present solicitor of Mr. Kelly, from a submitted of the present solicitor of Mr. Kelly from a submitted of the present solicitor of Mr. Kelly the submitted of the present solicitor of the present solicitor of the present solicitor of the submitted of

Foreign Music and the Drama.

A singular case came before the French Tribunal de Commerce a few days ago, any a Paris paper.

M. Oscar Commettant had composed a very pretty waltz for the piano, which he entitled "La Sympathie." M. Alphonse Leduc fell in love with this waltz, so much so, that, after having been the publisher of it, he wished to become the supposed author. The thing was dangerous, difficult, and even somewhat modest; but a revisere suns peril on strumphs sans gloure, and M. Leduc loved glory, although he would not have liked to purchase it if it bad been for sale. M. Leduc conceived the following expedient, which proves, we are forced to admit, a supple and fertile imagination. He arranged for two performers (d quarter manns) M. Commettant's waltz, and availing himself of this linsignificant addition, without M. Commettant's remission, cliaced the author's name and substituted in the large characters his own, acting up to the other of the supplement of the property of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in an obscure part of the creening himself, had put in a december of the himself h